144569 Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, *Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. XIII., N°. 597. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₽ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* have now devolved on Mr. SAMUEL MOSSMAN, to whom communications may be addressed in future.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DEXWELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT N. SHEARER is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
MR. FREDERICK JENKINS is this day authorised to sign our Firm.
HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 21st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the lamented death of our Mr. NICOLAI DUUS, the Business will in future be carried on by his Widow and Sons under the same name and style.
N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, 6th December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ALBERT DRACON in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.
Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL is this day admitted a partner therein.
DRACON & Co.
2fo Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of MACKELLAR & Co.
Mr. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.
J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of CAMERON & Co.
WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD.
25ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as *Commission Merchants* at *this Port*, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District, 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of PEDDER & Co.
JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of WILLIAMS & Co.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent*.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. RICHARDS in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.
C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. BAKER & Co.
O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ju Yokuhama, Japan, November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(LATE OF CANTON AND SHANGHAI),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, LIME STREET, LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSEL PHIPPS & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.
Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.
In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium *contributed* on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:
1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:
On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents *consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein*, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*
On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.
Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.
Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*
The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.
For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—
On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*
On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*
On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*
On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*
On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ¾ *per cent for 3 months*, and ½ *per cent for 6 months.*
Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.
No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.
Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.
Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.
Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.
FANCY Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.
GENT'S LONDON-MADE CLOTHING and also BOOTS and SHOES.
For Sale at
WM. DATO & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. *Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.*
North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.
Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 *per doz.*
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in 2 dz. c. a ₽ dz.	T.	10		
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	"	"	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	"	"	7
(Lopez Villegas), ...	2	"	"	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	"	"	7
Port.....	3	"	"	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November 1860.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls.	8	per	doz
Pale Brandy "	1	"	" 9	"
Claret "	2	"	" 9	"

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract,—
That VALUABLE PROPERTY situate in Spring Gardens, Victoria, Hongkong, and known as CARLTON TERRACE, consisting, of Three large Houses, *each* containing Eleven Rooms, Verandah, and Outhouses, and occupying an area of 140 feet on the Queen's Road by 100 feet deep.
The Property is now undergoing a thorough repair throughout. *There is a Public Way to the water opposite* and good *Godown* accommodation for 750 tons, capable, by slight alterations, of being extended to 1,500 tons. The annual Crown Rent of the Lot is £44.15.3.
The Three Houses are at now letting an annual rent of $2,700; and, in the rapid and *necessary* extension of the *Foreign Quarter* eastward, offer a very eligible opportunity for investment.
At the same time will be sold a NEW and SUBSTANTIALLY-ERECTED GODOWN, in Queen's Road East, opposite the "Hongkong Timber Yard," and conveniently situated near the water comprising an area of 95 feet by 57 feet, and estimated to contain upwards of 1,000 tons.
Attention is requested to the arrangements of the Building which, being divided into Four Compartments, offers advantages for storing goods of different descriptions. The foundations and eight feet of the Basement are of Solid Granite work, and the whole walls of sufficient thickness to admit of a second storey being erected on them. The Annual Ground Rent is £25.
TERMS—*One-third Cash on fall of the hammer, and Balance on Completion of the Transfer.*
For further particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
tf Hongkong, 14th December 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE PIECE OF GROUND at the Corner of Mission and Temple Roads, with the Buildings thereon, containing an area of about 31,500 feet. Frontage on Mission Road about 125 feet and on Temple Road about 250 feet. The Buildings are—a Dwelling House with front on Mission Road, 100 feet long by 43 feet deep; and a Godown 82 feet long by 40 feet deep, with entrance from Mission Road.
For further particulars and terms apply to "*C.*" at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 18th December, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of LAND, viz:—
LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot No. 117a, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.
LOT 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.
LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.
The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.
Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and urther P articulars apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

LETTERS of Credit and Bills of Exchange granted on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.
Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the Terms of which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.
Approved Local Bills discounted and Loans granted on Deposit of approved security.
H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, PATENT SLIPS in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.
18ja October 19, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter*," "*Sea Dog*," and "*Snake*."
All *orders* for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

FRED^K WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.
30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET.
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,
Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. REIMER & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
Auctioneers. General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 Yeu-hun.
16ao Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

THE HOOVER LIBRARY

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NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 4*th January*, 1862.

The Undersigned is authorised by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief to publish for the information of British subjects the following Regulations, which are for the future to be observed by British vessels navigating such parts of the Yang-tsze River as are occupied by the Taepings, instead of those notified by Mr. Consul Meadows on the 18th March last, under the title of "Extracts of a communication made by Commander Aplin to the Taeping Authorities at Nanking." Such portions of the Communication in question as are not affected by the New Regulations remain still in force.

WALTER H. MEDHURST,
H. M. Consul.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY BRITISH VESSELS NAVIGATING THOSE PARTS OF THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG RIVER HELD BY THE TAEPINGS.

1*st*.—The passes hitherto granted by the Senior Naval Officer at Nankin are abolished.

2*nd*.—The Senior Naval Officer at Shanghai will, on application, assign to every British Vessel of European build, navigating the Yang-tsze-kiang, a number which is to be shewn whenever she is in sight of British Vessel of War, on a Flag of the following description:—

Ground,	Blue.
Figure,	White.
Head,	6 ft. 3 in.
Fly,	7 ,, 6 ,,
Figures, length,	4 ,, 0 ,,
,, breadth,	0 ,, 8 ,,

3*rd*.—On the first occasion on which the Vessel passes up the River, after receiving her number, she will shew the Certificate granting it to the several Vessels of War stationed in the River, after which she may pass up and down without communicating.

4*th*.—All Junks or other Vessels of native build, entitled by Consular Certificate to carry the British Flag, will, on application, be assigned a number to be endorsed on the back of their Certificate, by the Senior Naval Officer at the Port, or, in his absence, by the Consul. This number is to be painted on both quarters in white figures 48 inches long and 8 inches broad.

Numbers granted at the following Ports are to have the initial letter prefixed:—

Hankow	H
Kiu-kiang	K
Chin-kiang-foo	C

5*th*.—Every British Junk or Vessel of native build is, on passing Nanking, to shew her River Pass on board the Senior Officer's ship where her doing so will be duly registered, and every such vessel wearing the British ensign, if not entitled to do so, will be immediately deprived of it, and will incur the legal penalties of her default.

6*th*.—Attention is called to the following instructions which are to be strictly observed by all British Subjects navigating the Yang-tsze-kiang:—

I.—The Taeping Authorities have been acquainted, that having adopted effectual measures to prevent the use of the British flag by vessels not entitled to wear it, I will not permit British vessels of whatever build, whether European or Native, to be interfered with or molested in the exercise of their right of navigating the Yang-tsze-kiang, under any pretext or in any way whatever.

II.—Intercourse with the shore or trading is only permitted under such regulations as their Authorities shall think proper to prescribe (subject to my approval); and wherever a British vessel of war is stationed, no communication is to be held with the shore, except with the sanction of her Commander.

III.—The English Red Ensign is always to be hoisted, and it must be not less than 4 breadths of 18 inches each.

IV.—Guns or arms are not to be used except in self defence, for which the master will be held personally responsible; and the armed encampments of the Taepings are not to be visited by any person.

V.—When the shore is visited by either officers or crew, such conduct is to be observed as will avoid giving offence to the inhabitants.

VI.—When approaching Nanking at night, vessels are not to come nearer than the Ping-shan Pagoda.

VII.—No vessel is to pass through the Tsou-hea Creek.

Note.—If the Taeping Authorities permit other foreign vessels to use the Creek, the right of British vessels to do so will be insisted on.

VIII.—In the event of any vessel being molested or interfered with in any way, she is to give immediate notice of the same to the nearest Vessel of War.

J. HOPE,
Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S COMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as General Agent and Commission Merchant.

CHAS. GUTSCHOW.

1mh Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

Mr. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON.

5ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of Ship Broker & General Commission Agent heretofore carried on by me in my own name, will from this date be continued under the Style or Firm of A. R. TILBY & Co.

Mr. ROBERT E. LOVE is authorised to sign the Firm per procuration.

A. R. TILBY.

1fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.

tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. F. CARTER.

29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. C. KHAKEEBHOY being about to leave this place, henceforth the name of my Firm will be signed by Mr. JOHN MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY per procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.

25ja Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co. All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. Thomas Rothwell and Mr. Joseph Love, Junr.

ULLETT & Co.

29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the business of the Undersigned will be carried on under the Style of E. C. KIRBY & Co.

E. C. KIRBY.

4fe Ningpo, 4th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DRY DOCK COMPANY.

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THE Shanghai Dry Dock at Hong-Kew, receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 200 feet length or less, at the lowest charges of the Port.

The Shipwright work upon any vessel entering this Dock is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Dock, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO.

o Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN WOMAN, to take charge of one child.

Apply or address "Nurse" at the *North-China Herald* Office.

o Shanghai, 3rd January, 1862.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held at the House of the late Rev. Dr. Bridgman every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, instead of at the London Mission Chapel, until further notice.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 26	Hankow,	Dec. 27
Hongkong,	Dec. 15	Nagasaki,	Dec. 26
Tientsin,	,, 19	Kanagawa,	Dec. 9

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. Aug. 28 } Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. ,, 17 } Oct. 17.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 3rd Jan. 1862. Max.	Min.	*Ending 3rd Jan. 1861.* Max.	Min.
December				
28.—	40	25	50	45
29.—	36	26	53	43
30.—	38	26	45	35
31.—	40	32	35	27
January				
1.—	37	32	32	26
2.—	38	30	37	32
3.—	36	30	50	38

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Rate of Exchange.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6/ms. sight,....6s. 1d. per Tl.
at 3/ms. sight,....6s. 0d. ,,
at sight,..........5s. 11d. ,,

Bills on Head Office, Bombay...
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 294 per Tls. 100.
,, Calcutta Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 295 per Tls. 100.
,, Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight.....25½ ₩ % disct.
,, Hankow Agency,—
at 3 days sight....... 4¼ prem.
,, Foochow Agency,—
at 10 days' sight.... —

Shanghai, 4th January, 1862.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
December		
28,	568	580
30,	570	580
31,	570	575
January		
1,	570	575
2,	570 a 575	580
3,	565	583

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—January 3, *Jeddo*, (Br. str.) Burkett, from Ningpo and Chusan; 3, *Wavelet* (Am. bq.), Gates, from Nagasaki; *Rose*, (Chi. str), Hallpike, from Ningpo; 3, *Coromandel*, (H.M. str.), from Nanking; 4, *Bouncer*, (H.M. G.-boat), from do. Per H.M.S. *Coromandel*, Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., and H. Parkes, Esq., C.B.

Departed.—January 3, *Magnolia*, (Br. sh.), Nicholson, for Fuchau; 3, *Mary Russel Mitford*, (Br. bq.), Leadley, for London; 3, *Albertine*, (Han. bg.), Koester, for Amoy; 3, *Tu Yune*, (Br. str.), Lynch; 3, H.I.M. Gun-boat No. 13, for the Yang-tsze.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Shangtung*, from Hankow, Messrs. Jenkins and Hall. Per *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, Mr. Wild and Mr. Pilkin. Per *Rose*, from Ningpo, Mr. Fisher. Per *Jeddo*, from Ningpo and Chusan, Mr. Bigg.

Departed.—Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Capt. and Mrs. Osgood. Per *Carthage*, for Amoy, Messrs. Wilks, Styan, and Endicott. Per *Mary Russell Mitford*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wynter.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

October 27.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Limbey and Mr. J. Kynealer.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Visher, Lenny, Beadel, and Berier.

November 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Messrs. A. Cohen, L. Moore, P. F. Bird, Copuston, Reesma, and Hogg.

For Shanghai.—Mr. E. Seaton and Saton.

November 12.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Fritz Abegg and Mrs Williams.

November 20.

For Hongkong.—Mrs. W. H. Fittock.

For Shanghai.—Mr. G. Booth.

December 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland, Miss Cruickshank, Mrs. Caine and 2 infants, Mrs. Kane, Messrs. Mackintosh, Maguiac, F. Adams, and D. Saures.

December 20.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. F. Stewart and R. H. Payne.

For Shanghai.—Madame Cordier and child, Mrs. E. W. Graham, Messrs. E. Fierz, Gibbon, and C. Lehmann.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Per H.M. Gun-boat *BOUNCER*, — January 2nd, reports that 10 miles below Bouncer Channel passed the steamer *Shantung* going up. 3rd, 5 miles above Starling Island, passed the *City of Nantes* going up. At the Lang-shang Crossing the schooner *Shanghai* sailing up. A steamer on shore off Bush Island; the steamer is schooner-rigged and painted white, with American colours, and has a junk with her, also with American colours; supposed it to be the *Santa Cruz*.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

Such of the original applicants for Land within the British Concession at Kiukiang as are prepared to become *bonâ fide* settlers, on the distribution of the Land at that Port taking place, are requested to communicate their intention to the Undersigned by earliest convenience.

R. J. FORREST.

British Consulate,
Kiukiang, 27th December, 1861. 10ja

The London Mail of 11th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 26th ultimo, and here on the 2nd inst. It was received last year on the 2nd January per *Ly-ee-moon*.

RETROSPECT OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1861.

Another year has closed upon the political history of this vast empire. A year, so far as regards the relations of the Imperial Government with foreign countries, which has been productive of the most momentous events in its annals; inasmuch as the exclusive policy adopted by successive dynasties, from time immemorial, in their intercourse with foreigners, has been fairly broken down by the prowess and diplomacy of the Allied powers of Great Britain and France, and the recognition of European civilization acknowledged by the highest authorities in these realms.

It is true that the progress towards this consummation has been slow and vacillating, but the greater and surer may we consider its effectual accomplishment. It is true also that, as yet, the breach in this hitherto impregnable fortress of social and political exclusion is small. Nevertheless, it has been sufficient for us to enter and raise the standards of the West in the heart of these far Eastern dominions—where, after the necessary booming of our invading guns were hushed, we have entered as peaceful conquerors into the country and in friendly commercial intercourse with its multitudinous people.

Political.

Such being the general "argument" before the proscenium of this theatre of events, we now lift up the curtain and observe the Imperial pageants that have crossed the stage of the political drama in China. In watching the progress of the various actors in the scenes from the commencement of the year to its close, we observe a continual change of characters on the stage. Their "entrances and exits" are sudden and mysterious, while only one remains now in power to assist in wielding the destinies of the Manchoo dynasty, over the many hundred millions of the Sons of Han under their rule.

As the panoramic scene opens before us, we see the *tableau vivant*, of a *debauchée* Emperor in the prime of life—a refugee from his capital—enclosed within the fastnesses of his Tartar palace at Zehol, lying prostrate on a bed of sickness; while the cold air of that upper region is stealing away the vital energies of his wasted frame, which he in vain tries to restore. In vain does he strive to obtain rest, and that peace of mind which only a well-spent life can secure. For months has he suffered mental and bodily affliction; and now, stretched on his gorgeous couch, he exclaims somewhat in the language of a great poet:—

King. "No cessation.
Oh! must this last for ever! Awful death,
I wish yet fear to clasp thee!—Not one moment
Of dreamless sleep! O dear and blessed peace!
Why dost thou shroud thy vestal purity
In penury and dungeons? wherefore lurkest
With danger, death, and solitude; yet shunn'st
The palace I have built thee? Sacred peace!
Oh visit me but once, and pitying shed
One drop of balm upon my withered soul."

Such a blessing was not to fall upon the troubled spirit of Hien Fung—who, through them that obeyed his behests, tortured to death those confiding brave Englishmen that were murdered in the dungeons of Peking. This pusillanimous son of royalty succumbed to the dread King of Terrors, and there the scene closed on a misspent life.

Next arises the favorite son, clad in the Imperial ermine, and surrounded by a conclave of grave councillors, who proclaimed him to be the "Fortunatus" of Cathay—the youthful precursor of peace and plenty to a sorely troubled nation. Futile are these surmises, and hollow are the schemes of these princely advisers of the Boy-Emperor. As they group around the throne, apparently stedfast and honest in their support, for the weal of their king and country, they are at heart a band of base plotters, bent upon usurping the powers confided to their charge by the deceased monarch. They concoct schemes for their own aggrandisement, to the exclusion from power of the late Emperor's brother, who, in concert with the Empress, is the representative of law and order at home, and friendly relations with the foreigner abroad.

The scene changes, and we behold a mournful *cortége* in its progress from the Manchoorian mountains to the ancient capital of the empire, when suddenly those proud and deceitful dictators are seized while attending the remains of their deceased master to his tomb. They are bound, imprisoned, degraded, and despoiled of wealth and power; while decapitation, strangulation, and banishment, at one fell swoop obliterates them from the stage of life.

Amidst these scenes of state revolutions arises the form of a brave determined woman, the wife of the deceased monarch, devotedly attached to her country. She proclaims in bold language the iniquities of the banished and beheaded traitors; accepts the advice and co-operation of good councillors devoted to her cause, and, in conjunction with the princely brother of her dead husband, inaugurates a new reign of "Union in the cause of Law and Order." As the last scenes close on this eventful history, better prospects illumine the gloomy horizon of China, giving evidence of the dawning of a brighter day.

In tracing the causes and springs of action which have brought about these results, it is abundantly evident that the material and moral influences of the Foreigner have mainly tended to their consummation. The political events of the past year have been the necessary consequences of the wars during previous years. The losses and defeat of the Allies at the Taku forts in 1858 led to the combined action of the English and French on a scale commensurate with the military works, if not the prowess of the enemy. These led to the capture of Peking and its attendant results which had been long foreseen, viz: that nothing decisive in our political or commercial relations with China could be effected without marching our armies up to the very throne of the Emperor. How this was gallantly and efficiently performed belongs not to this chapter of Chinese history. Before the year had begun, our victorious soldiers had sheathed the sword of warfare, and left the settlement of indemnities and treaties to diplomacy. How these were successfully arranged and ratified belongs also to a previous section of the annals of China. It is our province in this retrospect of subsequents events during the past year to confine our record to the development of this foreign element in the national policy of the Chinese Empire, more especially to those occurrences which have transpired in the Northern provinces of this vast territory, of which Shanghai is the great commercial emporium, and geographical centre.

Notwithstanding the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin at the close of 1860, with an apparent earnestness on the part of the Imperial Government, there were doubts in the minds of those diplomatists who understood their treacherous policy best, as to the sincerity of the chief members of the Administration at that period. From what has subsequently transpired, these doubts were well founded. There was an anti-foreign party in the State, imbued strongly with the ancient exclusive policy of the nation, who assented to that Treaty as a matter of expediency, until circumstances again favoured their own schemes.

It would appear that it was from a policy of this nature, that they urged the late Emperor Hien Fung to flee from his capital to the fastness of Zehol; and, when there, by chicanery and subterfuge, impress upon that weak-minded monarch the necessity of his remaining there in spite of his solicitations to return to his capital, from the rigorous winter climate of his mountain retreat, which was fast extracting the vital heat from his wasted frame. Moreover, there are also strong suspicions, that the death of their sovereign was contemplated by that arch-conspirator Su-shun, and his princely colleagues Ts'ai-yuen and Twan-wha, members of the blood royal. These anti-foreigners saw that their master, under the reformed views of the Prince of Kung, his brother, and his chief Em-

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press or "Mother of the State," advised by the sage and politic Censor Tung-Yuen-chun, intended to carry out in its integrity the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin. They foresaw, likewise, in the event of his death, that his youthful son Ts'ai-chun would be appointed successor to the throne; when, from their preconceived power and influence, they could dictate the formation of a Regency for the guidance of the Boy-Emperor, in which they would take care that their own party should have unlimited sway. With these views there is every reason to believe that they accelerated, if they were not the immediate cause of Hien-Fung's death; by keeping him immured in what might be termed his prison, until he succumbed to its frigid clime. They were not bold enough traitors to assassinate their king, and become usurpers of the regal power, but they were sufficient cowards and betrayers of their exalted station, to see him dying by inches in bodily and mental agony—hovering over his deathbed like vultures over the exhausted traveller in the desert, ready to clutch the reigns of power as soon as the vital principle fled from his racked brain and "speculation from his eyes."

Then did these three evil councillors behold, so far, the success of their machinations; and, calling together the other chiefs of their party, King-shan, Mu-yin, K'wang-yuen, Tu-han and Tsian-yu-ying, they met in solemn conclave—excluding the Prince of Kung from their deliberations—and proclaimed Ts'ai-chun Emperor, he being the son nominated by the deceased monarch to succeed him, although only eleven years of age. Then in their vaunting spirit they set themselves up as a Council of Regency, to govern the realm during the young Emperor's minority, admitting the two Empresses-Dowager—*i.e.*, the "Mother of the State" and the "Mother of the sovereign"—nominally as guardians to the young prince.

Not only was the exclusion of the Prince of Kung from the Council of Regency a mark of grave disrespect to the next in rank of the Royal Kindred, but it was strongly indicative of opposition to the pro-foreign policy well-known to be entertained by him, and consequently an implied intention on the part of the new Government to discountenance the Treaty of Tientsin, and assume a hostile attitude towards the Treaty Powers on the first opportunity. Moreover Su-shun, in his overweening confidence at the success of his schemes, treated the chief Empress Dowager with a degree of contumely and disrespect, which was unknown before within the precincts of the palace. Now this Royal Lady being of sterner mind than princesses of the Manchoo Dynasty generally are, conceived the plan of counterplotting against the traitorous Regency, by legitimate means, in conjunction with the Prince of Kung and other adherents to the reformed foreign policy, already promulgated by him during the last year of the reign of his deceased brother.

Meanwhile the term of mourning was passing away; the period for the burial of Hien Fung in the sepulchre of his ancestors was approaching; the day was fixed for the coronation of the young Emperor, and the commencement of his reign under the title of Ch'i Siang, signifying "Good Fortune," which might be interpreted in two ways by the Council; as fortunate for the boy to leap into such an exalted station at his age, and lucky for them to have so safely obtained control over the destinies of such a vast empire, with the immense power and wealth to be thereby secured. But in their overweening confidence they saw not the mine which lay under their feet, ready to be sprung upon the most fitting occasion, and overwhelm them in the midst of their evil machinations. On the contrary, when the Censor of the Shantung Circuit, Tung-Yuan-Chun, presented a memorial to the Queen Dowager, with reference to the foreign policy to be adopted during the Regency, "that practice should be guided by circumstances," without "adhering to the principles of the past"—or, in other words, that conciliatory relations should be adopted towards the Treaty Powers—his Council of eight rejected the memorial, although the "Mother of State" agreed with its tenor, at the same time rebuking the Censor for his boldness in suggesting such a course.

This was the last act of their assumed authority on state questions. The progress of events now follow close on each other. The Emperor Hien Fung died on the 22nd of August, in the eleventh year of his reign, and at the early age of thirty-two. Sixty days of mourning passed away with its conspiracy and counterplot, and on the 26th of October the young Emperor, followed by the funeral *cortége* of his father, commenced the Imperial progress, from the hunting place of Zehol, in Manchooria, to Pe-king. Six days was allowed for the progression on the road; and, as it neared the ancient capital of the Tartar Emperors, two of the delinquents—Ts'ai-yuen the Prince of I, and Twan-hwa the Prince of Ching—were arrested and secured in the dungeons of the city. Su-shun, the chief delinquent, at this time was hypocritically attending upon the *cortége* which was carrying his deceased master to his grave. Knowing that he was a wary and powerful chief, the leaders of the administrative *coup d'état*, sent a body of cavalry under the command of the Prince of Ch'un to arrest him. He violently disputed his power "in language which shewed that he recognized no one as Emperor." But he was deserted even by his own retainers, escorted under arrest to the capital, and there immured in prison. This was the 2nd of November. On the fourth of that month a special tribunal was appointed to judge the degree of punishment to the traitors, when Ts'ai-yuen Prince of I, Twan-wha Prince of Ching, and Su-shun were accused of rebellion against their sovereign, and condemned to be cut in pieces. As a mark of clemency on the part of the Emperor, this frightful punishment was commuted to self-strangulation on the part of the two princes, and decapitation on that of the greatest culprit Su-shun. On the morning of the 6th November, the two former were found dead in their cells, with silver cords round their necks, while the latter was ignominiously decapitated in the public market place. The vengeance which thus followed these men to their untimely end, will be considered as a just punishment, for their being the chief instigators in the capture and torture of Bowlby, Brabazon, and others, who died under the brutal punishments inflicted on them at Peking.

Of the other five members of the Council of Regency, all were degraded and deprived of office and emolument. King-shan was ejected from of his post as Minister of the Presence; Mu-yin as a President of the Board of War, and banished to the military stations beyond the frontier; K'wang-yuen as an acting Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office; Tu-hau of his office as Junior Vice-President of the Board of Ceremonies, and Ts'inu-yu-ying of his office as President of the Tai P'u Sz, and, as an act of grace, their sentences of banishment were remitted.

Thus within two short months of their assumption of power this Council of Regency, formed, as it was presumed upon the firmest basis of political power, was utterly destroyed and its members scattered to the winds. In its place the Prince of Kung was appointed Regent, with all the highest offices at his disposal, and the Empresses Dowager as guardians to the young Emperor; so that the administration at the close of the year is the most favourable to foreign interests which has attained power during the modern negotiations of European nations with the Chinese Empire.

While these stirring events were occurring at the Court of Peking in the North of China; in the South at Canton, the Allied troops evacuated that city on the 21st Oct. under the most friendly relations with the Chinese officials representing the Government. Mr. Commissioner Parkes who had sustained his position as representative of the United Kingdom with energy, together with the representative of France, during a very trying period, transferred the government of the city to the constituted authorities before all the indemnity money—for which the city was held as a material guarantee—was due. The effect of this was to cement still closer the relations of the Allies with the Chinese under the Treaty of Tientsin.

Progress of the Rebellion.

In the foregoing section of our subject we have studiously avoided touching on the progress of the rebellion, conceiving that it requires a separate section itself to trace its effects upon the social and material condition of the country; such being of more importance to foreigners than its political significance. We have viewed on the one hand the vital change in the administration of this overgrown empire with its unwieldy form of Government; on the other hand, we see the gaunt form of Rebellion, stalking through the land and spreading desolation in its path. Although the former in their political acts have materially changed the ancient conservative policy of the state, yet they have done nothing so as to destroy the existing institutions of the people; and though their exactions on the industry of the inhabitants is, in a European sense, unconstitutional and in many instances unjust, with an obnoxious mode of levying the same, still the welfare of the people is cared for, the arts encouraged, agriculture fostered, commerce promoted, and, above all, there is a fair amount of security to persons and property amongst those who recognize their legitimate rule. As to the rebel power, in its administrative sense, we have endeavoured to find some political principle upon which they intend to build a Government, in the event of supreme success; but we confess that not the slightest shadow of a civil executive has appeared to us amidst the lurid gloom of its blasphemous assumption of a Theocracy, or its savage and sanguinary military power. Not only do they seem devoid of the most rudimentary form of a government for the welfare of the people, but they destroy wherever they go the ordinary institutions which regulate the markets of the agriculturist, and the trade of the cities and towns they have captured. What they cannot maintain, they destroy by fire and sword; wherever they find social organization, they disorganize; in their progress through the land, their chief spirit of vengeance against the constituted authorities is to massacre the helpless inhabitants, rob them of their property, seize the innocent wives and children for vile purposes; and, in fine, to destroy a social fabric, the work of a hundred generations which has reared its form in the garb of civilization during centuries, when the modern world of progress was steeped in barbarism.

Looking, therefore, at the Rebellion from this point of view—which we consider to be the correct one—this sanguinary movement is not so much a revolution against the Imperial Government, as it is a bloody crusade against the well-disposed, wealthy, and peaceable classes of the people. So far as the Manchoo dynasty and its Tartar officials are affected by it, the movement is comparatively harmless. It is true that we hear of cities being captured, Taoutais beheaded, Tartar generals wounded, and the like; but what are such "chances of war" to the wholesale slaughter of tens of thousands of their own countrymen and women, who never have injured than socially or politically in their lives. Who can tell the misery and desolation these rebel hordes have shed over the social and material prosperity of the country. The evils they have inflicted are incalculable; the crimes they have committed are inconceivable, and of the deepest dye. "They are cowards to the strong," and we are these, the foreign residents; but they are "Tyrants to the weak," and of such are their unoffending fellowmen, whose only fault is to live peaceably and enjoy the fruits of their industry, of which these worst of oppressors strive at all hazards to despoil them.

At the commencement of the year, the rebel hordes occupied the cities of Nanking and Soochow, with numerous smaller cities and towns intervening. Their success in capturing and holding the ancient capital of the Ming dynasty against the Imperialist forces, emboldened them to extend their victories to the great trading city of Hankow. Here, however, they met with a signal defeat by the stratagem of an ambuscade, when the Imperial troops surrounded and cut off their main body with great slaughter, while the others were driven back step by step from the Upper Yang-tsze upon Nanking, burning and desolating the country on their way.

Their next incursion was in the direction of Hangchow at the close of spring, when they appeared in great force before that city. Their movements were however forestalled by the Imperialists, who strengthened the garrison with 6,000 Manchoo cavalry and a greater number of braves, who made a sally upon the enemy's camp and drove him from the intrenchments with great slaughter. The restless bands of rebels then seized some minor cities to the west and north of Hangchow, where they put to the sword thousands of the helpless inhabitants, robbed them of their wealth, and despoiled them of their wives and daughters. Amongst the places taken during this raid, was Chapoo, a city of importance, and a commanding post in the district of which Hangchow and Ningpo are the chief cities. We shall spare our readers the horrors of this capture; for such tales of woe and suffering amongst an unoffending population have been so often told by the truthful correspondents of this journal that they have become sickening to relate, and make one's blood boil with vengeance against these enemies to God and Man.

This happened at the commencement of summer, after which they made incursions in all directions from that post, laying the country waste, ruining the wealthy inhabitants, and forcing the poor classes to perform slavish tasks under the fear of bondage and death. Wherever they found an able-bodied man they pressed him into their service. If he attempted to run away they branded him with a red-hot iron, and if he refused to join their ranks they decapitated him. The young women they seized as prizes, and dragged them from their parents and husbands to serve their lustful appetites. The boys and young lads whom they induced to join their ranks, were allowed more freedom than their elders; and it was observed by some intelligent foreigners that they made an especial exception in the case of young urchins who exhibited the rudiments of a cruel disposition, to exempt them from punishment or severe control. On the contrary, they gave them privileges beyond their years, provided they acted as servants of the Taipings to become slave-drivers over the simple uncombative peasants pressed into their service. At Nanking these young vagabonds swarm in every quarter of that desolate city, where on occasions when the leaders of this "Hellish Dynasty," hold their audiences in public before their deluded followers.

From this it would appear that it is a part of their cunning and villany to train up adherents to their cause from a tender age, so that they are imbued with ferocity of disposition and callousness of feeling, to execute the behests of their masters. These chiefs of the Taiping movement finding probably that their ranks are being thinned or deserted by men sufficiently cruel for their purpose, are actually training up youths to fill their places. Can anything be more diabolical than this. From experience they appear to know that the "way the twig is bent the bough's inclined;" and therefore they endeavour to instil into these children the most debased and horrible principles, in order to serve their own ends. Such are the devices of Satan, and of a certainty these are his disciples.

The heats of summer to some extent paralized the efforts of the rebels to extend their demon rule; but in the beginning of autumn they looked with longing eyes towards Shanghai, as a great and rich district for plunder. As it always happens, when they occupy a new district they soon exhaust it of its material resources, and they bend their steps towards other places hitherto unmolested, or those which have recovered some of their lost prosperity by the industry of the people. Of the latter is that of the city and Settlement of Shanghai. Here they knew from myrmidons and spies—native and foreign—who advise them of the state of affairs, that under foreign protection, immense numbers of the wealthiest Chinese had flocked to that locality. It was a tempting bait to them in their impoverished condition, from the devastation committed among the western and northern districts from there. Therefore, down they came, at all points, threatening the safety of the walled city and district of Shanghai, sweeping the outskirts for miles around with fire and sword. So imminent were their attacks upon the outlying towns and villages that the smoke of their incendiary skirmishers was visible for weeks from the Foreign Settlement. Prudent people began to see that theirs were no empty threats; and unless the military forces at the command of the Allied Powers made some demonstration, there were fears that these lawless marauders would attack the foreign hongs and godowns in the Settlement, where wealth to an enormous extent was secured.

Immediately, without spreading undue alarm amongst the foreign residents, H.B.M.'s Consul, in conjunction with the military and naval authorities, placed the Settlement in a state of defence, by posting Sepoy picquets at the approaches and locating the Royal Artillery within the boundaries. Moreover, the Volunteer Corps, which had fallen into desuetude after the first alarm in the previous year, were brought together and enrolled for active service. This determination on the part of the foreign authorities and residents evidently had the effect of deterring the rebels from coming to close quarters; so they made the best of their way at the commencement of the winter season towards Hangchow and Ningpo.

For weeks they were encamped in great force before the walls of the former city, and were repulsed in their attempts to capture it. The Imperial troops occupying the garrison there made several assaults upon their encampment with more or less success, causing a large section of them to march on Ningpo, which they knew was indifferently protected. At this city they arrived in the early part of November, and in a few days afterwards succeeded in capturing it, through the pusillanimous conduct of the Imperial troops defending it. At first the Taipings shewed some degree of clemency towards the few inhabitants who remained. But finding the spoil that they expected had dwindled away to a mere fraction of wealth, they tried to induce the inhabitants to return—which was not responded to. Upon that they resumed their sanguinary practice, and laid the inhabitants of the surrounding district under contribution. Everywhere they pressed the people to fill their granaries with the produce which they had toiled for months to secure for themselves. In one of the accounts furnished by our local contemporary, *The Shanghai Times*, from a communication signed J. S. Burdon, a missionary, he gives a truthful picture of this feature in the acts of the Taiping Rebels, in the following paragraph:—

"It is impossible to particularize one-tenth part of the cruelties that daily and hourly are witnessed by us in this place, where no doubt the Taipingites are on their best behaviour. Bodies are seen about the city, certainly not in very large numbers, but they have kept increasing from day to day during the past week; and, in every instance, they have seemed to me to be the bodies of the very poor people who have been killed either in trying to save their small fields of vegetables, or to run away from the very worst of slave-drivers, or who have sunk down under the loads which were given them to carry. The multitude of boys, who have been remarked by foreigners in other places where the Taipings are found to be met with, are here also and are the most barbarous of all the barbarous hordes who have now come down upon us. Droves of the poor people who have been taken, some of them tied together, others branded on the face with some characters intimating that they made some unsuccessful efforts to escape and require to be closely watched, pass through the streets carrying loads of provisions, attended by a few of these lads who are being educated in nought but works of cruelty and blood."

The capture of Ningpo has been the most important event during the year, so far as the Taiping rebel movements affect us foreigners, both in a political and commercial view. Immediately the fact was known, the naval authorities at Shanghai consulted with the foreign mercantile body at the Settlement, to take into consideration what should be done under the circumstances. Admiral Sir James Hope had previously dispatched H.M.S. *Scout*, with Mr. Commissioner Parkes on board, to parley with the insurgents, but that vessel arrived too late to interfere in the capture of the city; and, as the British authorities were bound to observe the Neutrality clause in the Treaty, the naval force could only watch and protect the interests of their own countrymen. Under these circumstances the Admiral invited the members of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce to forward their views upon the matter, the result of which did not transpire. At the close of the year Mr. Parkes returned, and accompanied the Admiral in H.M.S. *Coromandel*, bound up the Yangtsze, doubtless with the intention of communicating their views on the capture of Ningpo to the head chiefs of the Taiping rebels at Nanking. Such was the uncertain state of this affair at the beginning of the year; and we trust that something decisive will result in the presence of these representatives of the British Government.

Foreign Relations with China.

The progress of Foreign relations with the Imperial Government was very tardy at the commencement of the year, when it was apparent that there were some counteracting influences at work within the precincts of the Court, detrimental to European interests. It was felt that the friendly Treaty of Tientsin was wrung from the administration, and that the slightest provocation or fancied insult would rend the Treaty in twain. Like all its predecessors it was felt to be a hollow truce until the enemy regained strength so as to drive away the "foreign barbarians" from their ancient capital and principal seaports. It is true that confidence was placed in the Prince of Kung, but he was overruled in his pacific policy by the war party, whom we have seen poisoned the Emperor's ear against foreigners. Had these opponents of his maintained their ground, as the sole advisers of the young monarch, there is little doubt but that we should at this day be in dread of another breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Government, with the probabilities of war being imminent. Happily the year closes with the most favorable prospects of peace and amity between the new government and those nations which have entered into treaties with them.

We have seen during the year the accomplished fact of establishing foreign legations at Peking carried out in its integrity; and without the Ministers or subjects of the Allied powers meeting with the least molestation from the Manchoo officials or inhabitants of that ancient metropolis. On the contrary, the latter have exhibited on many occasions a desire to become further acquainted with foreigners, wherever they have conducted themselves with propriety, which we have every reason to believe has been uniform. The Hon. Mr. Bruce, Her Britannic Majesty's representative and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been considered rather too strict in granting passports to British subjects; but probably this extra caution on his part has been beneficial for all concerned. However, it would be only reasonable for Mr. Bruce to relax these restrictions during the current year, so as to facilitate intercourse with the people.

Perhaps the most important of these external relations of the Chinese Government has been the new financial arrangement of collecting duties at the open ports under a foreign inspectorate. To a treasury notoriously replenished by exorbitant and unjust exactions from the industrious and frugal, anything which can supersede the obnoxious sys-

☞ See Supplement.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 27	Stade	Han bg	178	Reiper	Fuchau	Dec 11	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardy	Hankow		do	Dent and Co
.. 27	Emma	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo	.. 25	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 27	Fruiter	A. ship	290	Webster	Nagasaki	.. 26	do	Frazar and Co
.. 27	A Chinese steamer							
.. 29	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 23		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	Yang-tsze			Fletcher and Co
.. 30	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	do		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Hankow	.. 21		Barnes Dallas
.. 30	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findlay	Yang-tsze			Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 30	Ora	Ha. bg	154	Norden	Ningpo	.. 23	do	Frazar and Co
.. 31	Mary Ellen	Haw bg	210	Bennett	San F. &c.	Oct 3	Lumber	H. Fogg and Co
.. 31	Paou Shun	Chi.str.						
.. 31	Zingara	Chi.str.		McKenzie				Rothwell, Love and Co
Jan 1	Duck	B. schr	145	Sives	Chefoo	Dec 23	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Ningpo	.. 31	do	Barnes Dallas
.. 1	Hilda Charlotte	Swedbg	212	Runberg	Tientsin	.. 18		Russell and Co
.. 1	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Hankow	.. 27	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 1	Wanderer	A. schr	175	Blanchard	do		do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	248	Bonger	Kanagawa	.. 9	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 2	Salamander	Prusch	202	Soerensen	Ningpo	.. 28	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 2	Leontine	Ha. bk	104	Gode	N'castle N.S.W.	Oct 31	Coals	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 2	Andes	A. ship	459	Hasty	Ningpo	Dec 28		Howard and Co
.. 2	Chin-chin	B. lug.	70	Edwards	do	.. 20	Sundries	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec 27	Ann	B. bark	436	Hasted	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 27	Nankin	A. schr	253	Crosby	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 27	Johanne Kalkman	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 27	Fawn	B. brig	154	Allen	Ningpo	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
.. 27	Elizabeth	B. schr	133	Wright	do		Master
.. 27	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 28	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Ningpo		
.. 28	Carthage	B. str.	500	Belton	Amoy	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Barnes Dallas
.. 28	Abrecht [H I R M	disp-bt.		Pitkin	Amoy&H'kong		
.. 28	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. bg	145	Croutzé	Ningpo	Original	Moses and Co
	St. Theodosius	Rus.str	312	Kohler	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Howard and Co
	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 30	Frank	A. schr	157	Conway	Hankow	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Bertha Kohn	Ha. bg	148	Schulz	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 31	Qui Vive	B. schr	107	Watkins			
.. 31	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Bisson	K'kiang&H'kow	Re-expts.	Dow and Co
.. 31	Daylight	A. ship	547	Sanger	Bangkok	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
Jan 1	Malabar	Ha. bk	322	Moller	London	Tea, &c.	Hogg Brothers
.. 1	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	K'kiang&H'kow	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 1	Melbourne	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Original Fuchau		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Phantom	B. schr	38	Morrison	Hankow	Re-expts.	Dow and Co
.. 1	Minerva	B. bark	357	Branch	Montreal	Tea	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 1	Emma	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo		Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 1	Tartar	B. ship	554	Bennett	London	Tea, &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 2	Elizabeth	B. ship	442	Samson	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 2	Eagle	B. schr	110	McPhee	do	Sun., &c.	Hogg Brothers
.. 2	Curlew	A. bark	495	Ballard	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Albertine	Dec 12	Han. bg	200	Koester	Siemssen and Co..........	Amoy	cld 2 inst
Albis	Dec 13	Ha. bk	280	Niemeyer	Augustine Heard and Co		
Amtmand Thesen	Dec 14	Nor. bk	380	Lind	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Andes	Jan 2	A. ship	459	Hasty	Howard and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	73	Millett	Oppert and Co..............		
British Empire	Nov 30	B. ship	2679	McDonald	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Broadwater	Dec 14	B. ship	575	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	Fuchau	cld 3 inst
B. Duckwitz	Dec 13	Bre. bk	327	Mieregades	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Carausius	Dec 8	B. ship	516	Milburn.	Dow and Co................		
Chin-chin	Jan 2	B. lug.	70	Edwards	Frazar and Co..............		
Chusan	Jan 1	B. str.	529	Corbett	Barnes Dallas		
Cinderella	Nov 27	B. ship	877	Williams	Order		
Citadelle	Dec 14	Han.bg	170	Hormann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Clipper	Dec 17	Ha. sch	178	Marxsen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Cosmopolite	Dec 25	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	cld 3 inst
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dolle	H. G. Ward................		
Dom Pedro II	Dec 16	A. bark	258	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	cld 31 ult.
Duck	Jan 1	B. schr	145	Sives	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Egeria	Dec 16	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Early
Fairlight	Dec 14	B. ship	588	Kemball	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	London	Imdt.
Fenella	Dec 30	A. str.	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Jan 1	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	Hkow&K'kiang	5th inst
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Han.bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Fruiter	Dec 27	A. ship	290	Webster	Frazar and Co..............		
Garland	Nov 29	A. schr	113	Adams	Lindsay and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 2 inst
Georges	Dec 9	3 mast'ed Fr. schr	191	Peirce	Order	Ningpo	cld 31 ult
Gharra	Dec 8	B. bark	501	Glover	Wm. Hargreaves		
Govenor v. Swieden	Dec 25	Du. bg	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co		
Greta	Dec 13	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Henry Miller	Nov 30	B. bark	433	Sutherland	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	London	Imdt.
Hilda Charlotte	Jan 1	Swedbg	212	Runberg	Russell and Co		
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardi	Master......................		
Horatio	Dec 9	A. ship	460	Palmer	Wm. Hargreaves............	Nagasaki	cld 2 inst
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Indus	Dec 15	B. ship	617	Allsopp	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	F. Loureiro		
Jacob & Anna	Jan 2	Du. sch	292	Bonger	Wetmore, Cryder and Co......		
Java	Nov 29	Da. bk	369	Boysen	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	K'lung& Amoy	Imdt.
Juanpore	Dec 9	B. ship	459	King	Dent and Co		
Julia	Dec 17	B. ship	377	Morris	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co............	*Laid up*	
Kate Hastings	Dec 15	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Master......................		
Kremlin	Dec 12	A. bark	500	Johnson	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
L Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathosy	Captain		

MERCHANTS VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Leontine	Jan 2	Ha. bk	104	Gode	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Lucy E. Ashbey	Dec 4	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Macao	Dec 8	B. bark	327	Beher	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Magnolia	Oct 23	B. ship	648	Nicholson	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	cld 31 ult
Malacca	Dec 13	B. bark		Garland	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Maria Elizabeth	Dec 10	Du. bk	313	Valk	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	Fuchau	Early
Marie	Nov 18	Chi.str.		Geale	Rothwell, Love and Co	Ningpo	Early
Marmora	Dec 21	B. bark	363	Lyell	Dow and Co................		
Martha & Emily	Dec 13	B. brig	194	Carter	Gilman and Co		
Mary Ellen	Dec 31	Haw.bg	210	Bennett	H. Fogg and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	Nov 17	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	London	cld 30 ult
Melita	Dec 30	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kiukiang	cld 3 inst
Mona	Dec 9	B. bark	311	Tucker	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Amoy	Imdt.
Nankin	Dec 30	B. str.	80	Grange	Fletcher and Co	Chinkiang	cld 3 inst
Ora	Dec 30	Ha. bg	145	Norden	Frazar and Co..............		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi.str.					
Phantom	Nov 19	A. ship	1100	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pigeon	Dec 5	B. lug.	70	Murray	Johnson and Co		
Rauma	Dec 16	Nor. bg	254	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Resolute	Dec 9	A. ship	766	McGilvery	Gilman and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co......		
Roseneath	Dec 15	B. brig	200	Tribbey	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Chusan & N'po	cld 3 inst
Salamander	Jan 2	Pru sch	208	Soerensen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sarah Lucy	Dec 8	B. bark	450	Wilson	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	Early
Scotland	Dec 11	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co	K'kiang&H'kow	7th inst
Sir Charles Forbes	Dec 13	B. str.	138	Mooney	Dent and Co		
Stade	Dec 27	Han bg	187	Reiper	Siemssen and Co............		
St. Anne	Apr 15	Pr. lug.	40	Junié			
Sumatra	Dec 19	A. ship		Kinsman	Augustine Heard and Co		
Susannah	Dec 12	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Fuchau	Imdt.
T. G. Bunker	Dec 21	A. bark	497	Cooper	Russell and Co		
Ta Yung	Dec 13	B. str.	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	Dec 25	A. bark	314	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co......	Nagasaki	
Thomas	Dec 13	A. brig	164	Carroll	Edward Byrne..............	Ningpo	cld 31 ult
Thor	Nov 30	Da. bg	209	Jepsen	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Chefoo	Imdt.
Timandra	Dec 24	A. schr	170	Turner	Frazar and Co		
Tung Yu	Dec 5	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Wanderer	Jan 1	A. schr	175	Blanchard	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wandering Wave	Nov 10	A. schr	154	Cason	Edward Byrne..............		
Wilhelm	Dec 13	Da. bg		Ottsen	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	cld 3 inst
Yang-tsze	Dec 27	B. str.	345	Hardy	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	5th inst
Zingara	Dec 31	Chi.str.		McKenzie	Rothwell, Love and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Zwaluw	Dec 14	Du. bk	260	Bloem	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st July, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			31
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 14	Cometa,	140	Manila	49			49			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	567	do	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do	40		3	43			
.. 23	Mallard	637	London	501			501		19	
.. 23	Solent	732	do	519			519		20	
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	549	do	945		37	982		49	
Nov 2	Drusus,	398	do	545	84		629			
.. 8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
.. 9	Waloega,	549	London	407			407	14		
.. 10	Cyclone,	594	do	698	77	22	797			
.. 12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522			
.. 23	Nuevo Constante,	205	Manila	25			25			
.. 24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
.. 25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		13	
.. 25	Rapido,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199		7	
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
.. 29	Candace,	353	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec. 4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			818			
.. 5	Veloz,	571	do	337			337			
.. 5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30			
.. 8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	151	25	2,213			
.. 8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do	2			2			
.. 11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do	2			2			
.. 19	Celestial,	401	London	1,054	11		1,065		30	
.. 20	Anglo-Indian,	440	do	355			355			
.. 22	Avonvale,	301	do	398			398		7	
.. 25	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong							
Jan 1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287			
	Malabar,	322	do	610	17		627			
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do	320			320			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES. *From* 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	74:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do		6:18½	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,108	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,59[illegible]
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,60[illegible]
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,54[illegible]
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,39[illegible]
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,42[illegible]
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,028	39,943		206,973	889,19[illegible]
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,94[illegible]
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,07[illegible]
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,90[illegible]
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,221		37,309		58,876	569,29[illegible]
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,238	48,802	7,755		3,463	6,977	78,438		145,520	700,75[illegible]
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,17[illegible]
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,802	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,41[illegible]
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	567	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,437	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,25[illegible]
.. 23	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,33[illegible]
... 23	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,03[illegible]
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,23[illegible]
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,480		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,99[illegible]
... 30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,40[illegible]
Nov. 2	*Drusus,*	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,664	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	365,17[illegible]
... 9	*Wagoola,*	549	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,296	49,027		68,718	643,96[illegible]
.. 10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,43[illegible]
... 24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,383	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	815,17[illegible]
... 25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	384	4,975	10,861	120,681		293,656	826,5[illegible]
... 25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,3[illegible]
... 26	*The Cedars,*	350	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,5[illegible]
Dec. 3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	352,067			65,729		597,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	704,8[illegible]
... 5	*Veloz,*	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	648,0[illegible]
... 19	*Celestial,*	401	London,	189,460				22,035	211,495	33,237	6,424			7,991	51,693		99,345	310,8[illegible]
... 22	*Anglo-Indian,*	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,627	20,650		5,976	19,168	60,892		162,311	517,6[illegible]
... 22	*Avonvale,*	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,637	38,085		89,918	314,9[illegible]
Jan. 1	*Tartar,*	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	550,9[illegible]
	Malabar,	322	London,	232,207					232,207	11,024				496	53,400	16,047	80,967	313,2[illegible]
... 3	*Mary Russell Milford*	519	London,	357,191			3,081		360,272	82,201	33,992		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	547,0[illegible]

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	753,[illegible]
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,478	53,544		527,144	557,[illegible]
Nov. 16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,109	56,001	1,285	78,738	37,124	112,631		678,833	685,[illegible]
... 17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	143,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,836		271,137	306,[illegible]

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tem of unequal and forced taxation is a boon to the people. Notwithstanding all that has been alleged against the Customs under foreign superintendance there is no doubt but that its financial success, has been one of the chief elements in bringing about the present friendly relations which exist between the Government and foreign powers. Hitherto the "squeezes"—as they are locally termed—of the mandarin collectors, reduced the customs revenue to a low minimum. Now, the Imperial Government sees the previously despised barbarian dealing honorably and justly with this important branch of the national revenue. By receiving every tael collected at the different ports, they can appreciate a system which fills their coffers more rapidly than under the old demoralizing plan. They see also their former suicidal policy of levying duties upon merchandize imported by foreigners, to furnish them with the sinews of war so that they might drive away the very strangers who replenished their exhausted funds. Wiser financial counsels have prevailed and this anomalous feature in the revenue and expenditure of a great and wealthy nation, is replaced by the correct policy of applying these revenues for the legitimate purpose of suppressing the dire rebellion which is raging around these very seats of commerce which furnish the means of paying the Imperial troops.

To the most superficial mind it will be seen that in entering upon these relations with the Imperial administration, the foreign treaty powers must acknowledge them as the Government—*de jure* and *de facto*. There can be no misapprehension on this head. It is clear, as far as they are concerned, that by the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, they are bound to recognize the young Emperor and the Regency as the only legitimate Government in China. Therefore the subjects of these powers are legally obliged to respect the fixed laws and institutions of the country, and morally bound to discountenance any revolutionary party armed against the state. Hence all those who enter into political compact with the Taiping rebels are committing an infraction of the law of nations, and are liable to punishment; while those who indirectly give encouragement to the movement from religious or commercial motives, are offending against the laws of moral jurisprudence. We are of opinion that the philo-rebel element in China is becoming weaker every day amongst the foreign communities on its shores; and that before the close of the year, such will only be found among the ranks of lawless men of all nations, who have degraded themselves and their countries by leaguing with these children of evil.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The past year has proved one of trial and difficulty to importers, but still closes with much, giving promise of a brighter future; a future, nevertheless, we regret to say, dependent upon the progress or otherwise of that system of organized brigandage denominated the Taiping insurrection, or rather upon the wisdom and energy of the measures to repress the same which may be adopted by the Imperial Government, and the attitude towards it to be assumed by Foreign Authorities.

Confining ourselves, for the moment, to commerce in this part of China and the Northern ports, the above-named promise of a brighter future consists entirely of the prospects offered by the development of trade upon the Yangtsze, and of the—at certain seasons—active and large demand existing at Tientsin for most descriptions of cotton manufactures. This latter feature is no novelty; but conducted in foreign bottoms, covered by marine insurance, it has become of far greater consequence than formerly, and has proved of the most material assistance to foreign merchants in the quittance of the past year's large importations of manufactured cottons. That 1862 will witness a complete repetition of these gratifying circumstances seems certain, unless indeed the rising star of Hankow attract within its sphere many dealers who have hitherto supplied themselves at Tientsin. The development of trade upon the Yangtsze (both that which may be with exactitude styled foreign, and that simply consisting of the conveyance on the river in foreign bottoms of articles only suited to local trade) and the growing importance of Hankow and Kiukiang form, however, the distinguishing commercial characteristics of the year 1861. On the 31st March last was published a lucid and valuable report, drawn up by the deputation appointed by the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai to report upon the ports and places on the Yangtsze, visited by the Expedition under Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., and immediately thereafter (indeed previously) steamers under American and British colours commenced to ply between Shanghai and Hankow. The results of these adventures were at first known only to the parties immediately interested, but it soon became seemingly apparent that a length of time, more or less uncertain, must elapse before there could be realized the sanguine anticipation of Hankow's importance which had been generally entertained. An early change, however, took place; teas arrived in quantity, and a ready market was found for many descriptions of Japan and Straits produce. This, together with the conveyance from Hankow of native products for consumption at Shanghai and Ningpo, furnished ample employment at high rates for steamers and other craft in any way adapted to river traffic. The recent capture of Ningpo by the Taipings has closed one important branch of this trade, and has led to a reduction in these excessive rates of river freight; but, for the rest, it seems certain that unless our steam fleet be much increased during the coming spring and summer, tonnage on the Yangtsze will again command extreme prices. Black Teas will, in all probability, be brought to Hankow next season, in much larger quantity than before, to the partial exclusion, indeed, of Canton, now less able than formerly to contend against the disadvantage of distance from the producing provinces. Manufactures, also promise to figure more largely among imports at Hankow than they have hitherto done. This important branch of trade has not yet, by any means, attained that magnitude which the position of Hankow entitles us to look forward to. For cottons and woollens no demand has existed commensurate with the extent of the importations of these articles into Shanghai; but it is now to be hoped, and with much reason, that brighter days will dawn upon us. Kiukiang has not disappointed the expectations formed of it in March last by the commercial deputation. Considerable quantities of green and, in a less degree, black tea have been shipped thence; and, under present circumstances, it is fast becoming the chief seat in China of business in the first-named description.

At Hankow, the price of land—to foreigners at all events—has risen greatly during the past six months, and all advantageous business sites are now held for immense sums; this is, however, in a measure due to local circumstances. The price to be paid for the British Concession remains matter of uncertainty, and will be seriously augmented by the heavy outlay required to fit the spot for the purposes of business.

Sales of imports at Shanghai being now reduced to but an absolute shadow of their former consequence, the port, in so far as business in manufactures and teas is concerned, is fast becoming no more than a place of head quarters, where merchandise can be safely stored and operations at other ports controlled—a character not likely to change so long as the Taipings retain possession of Soochow and the surrounding districts. The silk trade (of which, we need not say, Shanghai is and will remain the seat) has presented this season several interesting and anomalous features. Except in so far as quality has been concerned, the disturbed state of the producing districts has not affected the supply to nearly so great an extent as might reasonably have been feared; notwithstanding also the adverse course of the consuming markets in Europe, silk has been shipped thither to an extent and at prices promising in most instances no result save a serious loss to those interested, whilst the Chinese have for many months past held, with even unwonted tenacity, such stocks of the article as in former times we should not have believed that they could have found the means to get together. The first of these circumstances is due to the energetic steps taken by both natives and foreigners to keep open the communications between Shanghai and the producing districts; the second may in large measure be attributed to the threatened tightness of money in Europe, which doubtless rendered many merchants anxious to speedily secure returns for their heavy importations of manufactures—an end to be attained solely by a system of barter, which they put very freely into operation; the third can only be accounted for by the unusual and excessive abundance of money which has lately existed amongst the Chinese at Shanghai—an abundance consequent upon the contraction of native trade, arising from the unhappy condition of this and the neighbouring provinces, and upon the attraction of capital to Shanghai on account of the safety there afforded by the foreigner, from the dreaded Taipings. To this glut of money and to this peculiar political position of the foreign settlements at Shanghai, must likewise be attributed the recent rapid and extensive rise in the value of land within their limits—an advance, of which it is scarcely a fable to say, that holders of ground who retired to rest in moderate circumstances, awaked to find themselves, by its means, wealthy men.

Ningpo, which was threatened by the Taipings during the greater portion of the past year, fell into their hands in the month of December. This untoward event not only closes one outlet for manufactured goods, but, as already explained, impedes in some degree the development of trade upon the Yangtsze. The fact, likewise, that a port at which by treaty we are privileged to trade, should be held by Rebels, opens several grave questions of international policy, the discussion of which we cannot raise within the limits of this article. That the Taipings should be in possession of a seaport at all, is matter for bitter regret; but when it is remembered that they can thereby be easily supplied with munitions of war by a class of traders whom we cannot too strongly stigmatize and denounce, it will be at once admitted that in their capture of Ningpo all hope of a speedy revival of trade in the vicinity of Shanghai has experienced a severe blow.

Of Foochow and the more Southern Ports we shall leave our Hongkong contemporaries to speak, expressing our hopes that these places may continue to be spared that scourge of Rebellion, which has now, for nigh two years, pressed so heavily upon Shanghai.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of January 4, 1862.)

PUBLIC MEETING OF LAND RENTERS.

Minutes of a Public Meeting of Land Renters held at the British Consulate on the 3rd of January, 1862, to consider a proposition by Mr. E. M. Smith for the better protection, illumination, and drainage of the Settlement.

Present—Messrs. J. Dow, C. Treasure Jones, E. F. Duncanson, Robt. Reid, P. Loureiro, Albert Heard, A. Michie, Jas. Hogg, B. Dallas, C. Thorne, Thos. Rothwell, Thos. Hanbury, A. Cushny, Jas. Cock, W. H. Carter, S. J. Gower, Edwin Pickwond, Ed. Webb, J. Whittall, C. D. Nye, E. Cunningham, C. Lenox Richardson, Herbert Hancock, Ch. Spencer Compton, W. Thorburn, B. A. Wardell, A. Brand, H. Hubbard, E. M. Smith, R. Ashton, W. H. Medhurst, and others *not renters*.

Walter Medhurst, H. M. Consul, as Senior Consul present, took the Chair.

The letter of requisition for the convening of the Renters having been read, the Chairman called on Mr. E. M. Smith to state his proposition. Mr. E. M. SMITH then read as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I was induced a month ago to address a letter to the Editor of the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* with reference to the draining, lighting, and barricading the streets of the Settlement.

In that letter I set forth what could be done with the revenue derived from the present tax on land and buildings, if a slight change were made in the mode of assessment.

As a guarantee to the practicability of my views, I offered to commence at once with the works necessary to carry them out provided the tax alluded to were placed at my disposal.

A desire to interest those members of the community, who give but a passing thought to matters of so much importance, urged me to place myself so prominently before the public.

I was not actuated by a wish to make money, although I was quite prepared to take the chance of the scheme turning out remunerative.

Since the publication of my letter I have been assured that, whilst there is but one opinion as to the desirability of having the Settlement drained, its streets lighted with gas and barricaded, there is a most decided objection to any Municipal tax being diverted from the purposes for which it was levied.

With the conviction that this opinion is shared by the greatest number of Land Renters, I withdraw the proposition I made, and now offer my services as one of a committee of three, to receive from this Meeting authority to commence immediately with erecting block-houses, and to make arrangements for the effectual draining of the Settlement according to the most approved method.

The arrival of the last mail has placed in the hands of a gentleman estimates and details for the establishment of a company to supply the community with gas. He will doubtless submit to the present Meeting a proposition for carrying out so desirable an object.

I will endeavour, as briefly as I can, to lay before you a few suggestions for the better protection of the Settlement, and would preface them by stating that if you approve of the works being commenced with at once, I will devote all the time I can spare to their superintendence.

First.—I would suggest the excavating in a direct line of a canal fifty feet wide to mark out that portion of the Foreign Concession now defined by an imaginary line, from somewhere at the back of the Grand Stand to the Soochow Creek; and that a bridge twenty feet wide, with gates to the westward and rooms above, should be thrown over that part of the canal which would be intersected by an extension of the Ma-loo Road. The bridge would form a covered platform for the working of a field-piece; whilst the rooms overhead would provide comfortable quarters for a detachment of artillerymen or volunteers.

The cost of excavating this canal would be *more than met* by the sale of the mud thrown out; and, if I mistake not, the owners of the land which the proposed canal would traverse, would not only cheerfully surrender their ground, but would, as is customary, pay the cost of their own bunding.

I will not dwell upon the important post this bridge would make in a military point of view, but will ask you to glance at the map of the Settlement. You will see that it would occupy as near as possible the centre of the western boundary of the Concession, and that a field-piece could sweep not only northwards to the Soochow Creek, but southwards to the south-east corner of the Concession and eastwards along the most central and widest road in Shanghai.

This canal once made would soon lead to its extension southward, by widening the creek to where it commences to wind to the north, and ultimately to the bridge on the Barrier Road. The owners of those lots, to which it would afford water communication, would soon avail themselves of such an important means of increasing the value of their land.

A small gun-boat could be dispatched from the anchorage to this bridge with a field-piece and men to work it, instead of dragging it over roads which are rendered by heavy rains almost impassable.

Second.—I propose that the bridge crossing the Yang-king-pang at Barrier Road should be built over in the same manner as the other and provided with gates to the southward. This position for a field-piece would be almost as important as the one at the head of the Ma-loo Road; for it would command the most important thoroughfare we have and the creek east and west to some distance.

Third.—I would recommend that block-houses, similar to the model before you, should be built on Shak-loo Road and Barrier Road, at those points intersected by streets running east and west.

The cost of these block-houses, built of solid Singapore beams a foot square, with gates to the westward made of two-inch Singapore planks laid across each other, and riveted together with iron-bolts and cased with hoop-iron, would cost about five hundred taels each.

These block-houses would divide the Concession into three equal sections. They would, whilst affording comfortable quarters for artillerymen, volunteers, or policemen, prove an insurmountable barrier to the advance of an enemy (Chinese) from the westward; and, in case of a riot, keep the mob in check.

For the latter purpose I do not think they can be too highly prized; for I believe it pretty generally admitted that we have more to apprehend from those who are within the lines of our defences than from an outside foe.

It is a well-known fact that Shanghai has of late become a city of refuge, and I feel confident that those Chinese, who have fled for protection to our Settlement, are well aware, whilst they pay for the same in the shape of high rentals, that any measures adopted for the defence of the place is almost entirely owing to them.

You will find the better class will subscribe freely towards the expense of the block-houses, and that it needs but the sanction of this Meeting, with the support and authorization of H. B. M. Consul, to make this Settlement impregnable to a Chinese foe, and that, too, without the cost of a penny to Foreign Renters of land.

I will not tire you with any further remarks, but will conclude by asking that a resolution be passed, empowering a Committee of three to act in the matter of works of defence and to consider the best mode of draining the Settlement.

Mr. WEBB said he had been somewhat taken by surprise with the proposition just laid before the Meeting, after what he had been led to expect from the notices published of its probable purport. He thought however the proposition a practical and useful one, and he would only suggest the extension of the Numbers of the Committee, alluded to in it, from 3 to 5 or 6, and that they be required to report the result of their deliberations to a future meeting specially called for the purpose of considering it.

The CHAIRMAN suggested Mr. Webb's putting his opinion in the shape of a Resolution, and Mr. WEBB thereupon proposed—

"That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Whittall, Cunningham, Jas. Hogg, E. M. Smith, and J. P. Tate, be appointed to consider any propositions laid before them for the defence, draining, lighting, and general improvement of the Settlement, which Committee will report thereon, giving estimates of cost, &c., at a future special Meeting, to be held for that purpose at an early date."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM rose to propose an amendment, namely the addition of Mr. Webb's name to the Committee.

Mr. GOWER seconded the amendment.

The resolution in its amended form being put to the Meeting was carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, as the time of the renters was always precious, and it was difficult to discuss a question, involving important results and various interests, in the short hour usually available for public meetings, unless the renters had an opportunity beforehand of considering the subject to be discussed, it would be advisable to require the Committee to place their report for some days previous to the next Meeting at some place of public resort, so that persons might look at it and prepare themselves for giving an opinion when called on so to do.

Mr. GOWER proposed thereupon, "That the report of the Committee shall be printed and circulated amongst the land renters for a week before the special meeting is held."

Mr. HANBURY begged to second the motion. Passed *nem. con.*

Mr. KING asked leave to read a letter he had received from England, in reply to certain enquiries he had sent home as to the probable cost of lighting the Settlement with gas. The letter was read accordingly. Mr. King added that it was contemplated to establish a company to undertake the scheme with a view to making it remunerative as far as possible, and that it was estimated a capital of £30,000 would be required to set it on foot.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that Mr. King's letter was *à propos* to one of the objects for which the Meeting had been called, namely, lighting the Settlement; and he would recommend that the letter should be referred to the Committee, who were empowered to entertain all propositions relative to that and other plans for the improvement of the settlement.

Mr. TATE said he had two propositions from Messrs. Gribble and Glen, which he presumed had, like Mr. King's letter, better be referred to the Committee; so he would not trouble the Meeting with stating them.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting closed.

W. H. MEDHURST, *Chairman.*

STANDING ORDER.
(Hydrographical No. 10.)

Imperieuse, YOKOHAMA,
16th September, 1861.

I. Commander Reilly, of H. M. S. *Pioneer*, reports that the line of coast on the east side of Japan between Siria-saki and Osaki Point is laid down from 8 to 10 miles too far to the eastward. That Kinkwa San appeared to be correctly placed. That a point not named between Tamita and Togawa, shown in lat. 35° 50′ N., and long. 140° 45′ E., is 12 miles N.W. of its actual position, and that soundings are obtained in 17 and 19 fathoms (sand), at a distance of from 1½ to 3 miles off the point.

About 3 miles off Cape Blanco the depth of water was from 22 to 30 fathoms

From the result of star observations, Cape *King is placed 4 or 5 miles too far north*, and the land west of it trends nearly N.W.

The light on the Island of Sekoura at the entrance of Yedo Bay is visible 20 miles, and appears, at that distance, two lights vertical, but in closing shows but one. (*Vide* Chart—Nipon Isle No. 2347.

II. Mr. Joseph Dathan, Master of H. M. S. *Encounter*, describes Swain's Reef as a ledge of considerable extent with patches of rocks just awash, and apparently steep to. He places it in lat. 58° 48′ N., and long. 130° 12′ E. on a line of bearing S. 67° E. from Obree Island. (*Vide* Chart, Ripon Isle, No. 2,347.

III. Lieut. John C. Tucker, commanding H. M. Gunboat *Grasshopper* having been sent to ascertain the position of a rock seen by the Master of the steam ship *Gange*, gives the following bearings (true) of the outer extreme:—

From Reef Island	S. E. extreme	S. 35° W.
„ Bent Island	South Point	S. 42° E.
„ Sentry „	N. E. Islet	S. 73° E.

It is a reef running in a northerly direction towards the Island. At high water with a heavy swell the sea breaks on it; at low water two small pinnacle rocks are visible. (*Vide* Chart, Haitan Strait, No. 1665, China Coast.

IV. There is a rock said to be in existence about 2½ or 3 miles due East of the Sea Cat; it has eight feet on it at low water and is supposed to be the outer and highest portion of a reef extending nearly three quarters of a mile towards the Sea Cat. (*Vide* Chart, China Coast, Sheet, 5 No. 176.

V. Commander Ward of H. M. S. *Actæon*, having examined the present position of the Light Vessel in the Yangtsze, considers her moored in a place much more likely to meet the wants of the Pilot than when on the North bank, and has therefore not moved her.

At present she is about the centre of the channel, and vessels may safely pass on either side of her, as she is two miles from the three fathom line of the North bank.

Signed J. HOPE,
Vice Admiral & Comd.-in-Chief.

The respective Captains, Comdrs., and
Comdg. Officers of H. M. Ships &
Vessels in China.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to request you will have the kindness to give publicity to the enclosed notice. Until surveyed the neighborhood of this shoal should be approached with extreme caution—much better avoided altogether. By your kindly passing this letter and notice on to your contemporaries in China and India, you will oblige,

Your's Obediently,
JOHN WARD.

H.M.S. *Actæon*, KANAGAWA,
September 17th, 1861.

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